THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1831. NO. 90.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood: where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Tenriffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.

July 8—te

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Robert Smith, of Versailles township, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against his estate, to present them for settlement without delay.

SAM'L GORMLY, Adm'r.
Cum testamento annexo.

July 5—5w

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

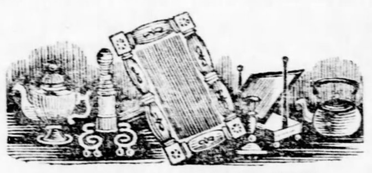
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.

April 5.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜

Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	2
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A GOOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON.

May 12, 1831.—3mo

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

WILSON M'CANDLESS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.

July 5—w3mo

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial, per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium, do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium, do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown, do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,	lb. 20 to 22 cts.		

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831—tf

WOOL,

Of all descriptions, received on consignment, AND SOLD BY

J. & M. BROWN & M. D. LEWIS,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞Customary advances made.—June 28, 1831—8

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—A Treatise on Indigestion; with observations on some painful complaints, originating in Indigestion, as Tic Doloreux, Nervous Disorders, &c. By Thomas J. Graham. With notes by an American Physician. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
July 19—4t No. 51 Market street.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR.
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

THE undersigned, appointed a sub-committee to transmit the proceeds collected by the different collecting committees for the sufferers by the late fire at Fayetteville, do REPORT, that they have

Received from the West Ward,	$221 25
" North do.	158 37
" South do.	165 50
	$545 12

Which amount has been transmitted to the proper authority at Fayetteville to receive the same.—The committees from the East Ward, Allegheny Town, Northern Liberties, and Birmingham, not having met with us, we are not able to report their progress.

R. MILLER, Jr.
L. PETERSON,
July 22, 1831. *Sub-Committee.*

WOOL!!

THE Subscriber, JOHN C. MURPHY, late of the firm of A. & J. Murphy, will pay the highest prices in Cash for any quantity of

WOOL,

washed before shearing or afterwards, delivered at his GROCERY AND WOOL STORE, in Liberty street, Pittsburgh. As he believes himself a competent judge of Wool, he thinks those who have mixed or fine lots will find it their interest to call, and get a price according to the grade.

JOHN C. MURPHY.

N. B. *Groceries and Liquors* can be had at the above house for a small advance on cost and carriage. May 31—w3mo

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.
November 23—wtf

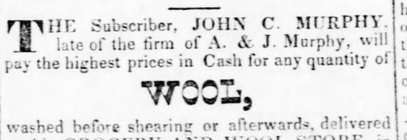
HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that, in connexion with their Lock and Brass Foundry Establishment, they are now opening and intend keeping at their warehouse, No. 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they offer on accommodating terms.

N. B.—Patterns for Brass Castings, left at the store, will be promptly attended to.

April 19—wtA1

SHEEP FOR SALE.



WILL BE SOLD, on the 8th day of August next, at the Bassenheim Farm, near Harmony, Butler county, from 500 to 600 excellent

MERINO SHEEP.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance within six months. July 8—w4t

NOTICE—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 20th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore.

ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

FRESH TEAS, &c.

50 Chests Y. HYSON TEA, Panama's Cargo, June, 1831.
100 Bags Strong Rio COFFEE,
100 " Porto Rico, do.
100 " St. Domingo, do.
100 " Havanna, do.
20000 lbs. Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
10 pipes BRANDY,
10 " Holland GIN,
100 boxes Fresh RAISINS,
50 " Sperm. CANDLES.

Just received and for sale by JAMES ADAMS JR., & Co. July 26, 1831.—3t

20 TONS PIG LEAD,
500 Bags SHOT,
20 Tons Juniata Hammer'd IRON,
15 Casks Prime Covered HAMS,
30 Barrels No. 1 HERRING.

For sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
July 26, 1831.—3t. No. 8 Market street.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by

July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

Prize List of the Union Canal Lottery, CLASS NO. 14 FOR 1831.

DRAWN NUMBERS.—58, 9, 15, 8, 53, 52, 42, 38, 20: Nos. 20, 38, 42, Capital prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; Nos. 15, 38, 42, a prize of $1000, sent to Erie, Pa.—Nos. 8, 42, 53, a prize of $1000, sold to Mr. OWEN ASTON, Broker, Pittsburgh; besides several of $200, $100, $50, &c. in all amounting to near TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, all sold at the "Prize Selling Office," by

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
July 26, 1831.

STOLEN,

FROM the subsscriber, on the evening of the 23d inst. A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, four years old, between 16 and 17 hands high; some white in the face; black tail and mane; some hair rubbed away by the collar; shod all round. *Also*, ONE GRAY HORSE, eight years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, branded on the left thigh with H; shod all round. *Also, 2 black Wagon Saddles*, and *2 Blind Bridles.* A reward will be given, of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, for the Horses, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Horses and Thief, upon convictien of the Thief. FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, July 26—3t

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cottonand Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

2500 LBS. Spanish Sole Leather;
140 bbls. Prime Monongahela Whiskey; for sale by LITTLE & HAYS.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1831—tf.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Farmers & Mechanics' Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that letters patent, under the seal of the Commnwealth, have been obtained, and that, pursuant to the authority vested in them by the act of Assembly authorising the incorporation of said company, the undersigned give notice, that an election will be held on *Monday, the 29th day of August*, between the hours of one A. M. and four o'clock P. M., for the election of one President, six Managers and one Treasurer, and such other officers as the stockholders shall think necessary to conduct the business of said company for one year, or until such other officers shall be chosen.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL,
JOHN M'CLINTOCK,
WM. PENTLAND,
BENJ. DARLINGTON,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
WILLIAM PRICE,
HARMAR DENNY,
ROBERT WATSON.

July 26.—3t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio

Valuable Real Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, *on Thursday, the eighth day of September next*, on the premises, the LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Union streets, in the town of Wheeling, lately owned by James M. Thompson, measuring 49 feet on Main, and 69 feet on Union street, whereon is erected a valuable Three Story Brick Building, now occupied as four separate stores, but capable of being converted into a less number to suit the convenience of the proprietor. This is one of the most central and desirable business stands in the place, and will always be certain to command good tenants and high rents, if the purchaser does not desire to occupy it himself. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale.

MARCUS WILSON,
S. A. WESTCOTT,
MORGAN NELSON,
Assignees of James M. Thompson.

Wheeling, July 13, 1831. [July 15.—w8t]

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8 †
pearl,	5§	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾†	Lead, in pigs	5§
black salts	2½ a 3†	bars	5½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¾†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	10a11†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes.	7†
Bacon, lb.	5½a6†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	7a8†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	7 a 8§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	33a35§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½§
Coals, bush.	4†		8d 6 §
Candles, lb.	8½		6d 6½§
Copperas	3†		4d 7½§
Cheese	7a8§	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	85§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	12½a14	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¼a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	13½ a 15†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5.	22†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$2 87 a $3*	paper hang's	p. 37a35
Feathers	32 a 33§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	10½a11
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	40a50§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5¼*
New herring,	$ 9§	do. Kentucky	5 §
shad,	12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½†
mack'l	6½ a 9½†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	50†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	37†	loaf,	16 a 18†
rye	28†	Salt,	$2§
corn	25§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¼a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5½ a 11cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2¼a3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼ a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$110§	H. skin.	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2¾†	Wool,	43 a 75*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6 a 7§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$110†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jun.	$90§	new	29a30†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$28 a30§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	10 a 10½†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞ This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞ Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞ For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—wly

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS, under the firm of

HOLMES & KIDD.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock in trade of the late Dr. G. Dawson, which stock was in good order, and no doubt but the finest assortment in the city. A large addition will be added to the stock in a few days, as one of the partners has visited the eastern cities, and made purchases for cash: also made arrangements for regular supplies of fresh articles, viz: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c., all of which they will warrant genuine.

Physicians, Country Merchants and others can be supplied on moderate terms, dealers in their line would do well to call and examine their stock. Special attention will still be paid to retail business: the best articles kept on hand for family use.

They feel assured from the knowledge of the business they have, and experience in the same, and the punctuality which they will pursue toward them that favor them with a call, that a sufficient share of public patronage will be awarded.

Special attention will be paid to packing goods, ordered from a distance.

N. HOLMES & J. KIDD,

Agents for Dr. Dyott's Medicine, Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, La Mott's Cough Drops, and the Balm of Iberia, *Wood street, No.* 60.

July 22—w3mo.

REMOVAL.

J. & J. PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from No. 17 Diamond Alley, to No. 148 Liberty street, three doors above the Pittsburgh Brewery, where they have opened a Wholesale and Retail WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, and have recently received from Philadelphia the following Wines and Liquors, which they intend to keep constantly on hand, viz:—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum: Wines—Madeira, Port, and Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, Sweet Malaga, and Claret.

In connexion with the above, J. & J. Parker's RECTIFYING DISTILLERY has been re-established on an improved plan, and is now in complete operation, where they manufacture the following Domestic Liquors:—Brandy, Gin, Fourth and First Proof Liquor, Rectified Whiskey and Bitters; Cherry Bounce and Alcohol. Cordials: Perfect Love, Shrub, Noyeau, Life of Man, Rose, Lemon, Clove, Cinnamon, Caraway, Peppermint, and Anniseed.

☞ They have also for sale 150 barrels of superior CIDER.

☞ Country Merchants, Grocers and others are requested to call and examine their liquors, all of which are offered on accommodating terms.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN PARKER.

May 24—w3mo.

WILSON M'CANDLESS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.

July 5—w3mo

POETRY.

From the Columbian Star, and Christian Index.

PASSAGES.

"The Lord knows the days of the upright; and their inheritance shall be forever."—PSALM xxxvii.

Sad Traveler in this pilgrim land,
The way is dark and dim to thee;
The thorns are keen on either hand,
Where'er thy wearied steps may be;
There is no sunbeam for the heart,
Without a shadow darkening near;
No joy which will not soon depart,—
No dream, that long may linger here.

Thou hast had friends;—they passed away,
Unto the dusky vale of Death;
And constant hearts have changed to clay,—
They lie the unconscious dust beneath!
How o'er thy soul, in many an hour,
Hath swept the snow-cloud of regret;
When Memory's all-pervading power
Made the pale cheek and sad eye wet!

Thou hast had treasures;—what were they?
The bright gold in thy grasp grew dim;
Then Fancy's day-beams ceased to play.—
Joy's cup was bitter at the brim;—
And from the care and pain of wealth,
Thy spirit turned unsatisfied;—
To the sick heart it brought no health,—
No chord unto its touch replied!

Pilgrim!—thy wayward heart hath tried
The loves and friendships of the earth;
Its hoarded stores—its pleasures wide—
Its careless and alluring mirth;—
And thou from all hast turned away;—
They brought no lasting joy to thee;
Passing like summer's radiant day,
Unto a night of reverie.

And thou had wakened but to chase
The same dull phantoms o'er again;
A fruitless and beguiling race,
Begun in hope, to end in pain;
And will thou still unwearied press
Upon a path whose buds must die?
Or wilt thou seek in righteousness
The unsullied treasures stored on high?

Oh, happy, if thou wake, at last,
To see the vanity of life;—
To mark how soon its scenes are past,
Of joy or sorrow—peace or strife:—
Thrice happy if thy spirit bears
A faith, through life to cheer thee on;
A hope which lives till earthly cares
Are past, and endless rest is won.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8th, 1829.

A SERENADE.

"Love, if you're sleeping awaken!
And hear how your true hearted swain
Has ventured so far for your sake in
This terrible tempest of rain.
Your tender heart sure must be melted,
When you a young gentleman see,
In such a sad manner storm-pelted—
And all for his deep love to thee?"

Oh when did the wretched appeal to
The pity of woman in vain,
Or when was her tender heart steel to
The sorrows of those who complain?
The fair one approaching the window,
To which her attention was call'd,
Exclaim'd, "Hapless Captain MacIndoe!
Your hat is blown off—and you're bald!

"What earthly could tempt you, poor fellow,
Abroad in such weather to roam?
Here Martha! take out an umbrella,
And bid him go quietly home!"
In this way the captain dismissing,
The lady returned to her seat,
And no doubt she had his best blessing.
For her kindness was certainly great.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

"THE MALIGN INFLUENCE."

We give below a correspondence between Mr. Berrien and the editor of the Globe—the latter representing himself as the chosen and authorised organ of the President. An issue is thus made between the President and Mr. Berrien, which the latter is fully competent to meet. The insulting tone of the Globe will but serve to work the deeper discomfiture of those by whom he is employed. Our object is to lay the whole controversy on this subject before our readers; and as we take it for granted that Judge Berrien will not let the matter rest here, we prefer to let him speak in his own terms in reply.

—

Since the above was written, and in the absence of the Editor, the following note from Mr. Berrien has been received. We respectfully call the attention of our readers to its contents.

WASHINGTON, 22d July, 1831.

SIR: The Globe of this morning contains a letter from Francis P. Blair, Esq. its editor, the material allegations of which are said to be authorised by the President of the United States, and by Col. Johnston. I had already said, as you will perceive in the same paper, that I had no such knowledge as this statement imputes to me—and it is with a view to contradict this my declaration, that the authority of the President of the United States has been invoked. It belongs to the American people to decide the issue which has thus been forced upon me, and unequal as the contest necessarily must be, I may not hesitate as to the course which duty demands.

My reply to the statement cannot be prepared in time for your paper of this afternoon. I hope to be able to present it to the public in the morning. Meantime that it may not be supposed for a moment that I will submit patiently to the imputations contained in that statement, I have to ask you to give this note a place in your paper of this afternoon. I am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the Editor of the Telegraph.

—

From the Globe.

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, 20th July, 1831.

SIR: Your note of yesterday was received under circumstances which prevented my immediate attention to it. I reply to it now, to correct the misapprehension into which you have been led, and which, by the publicity which you have given it, is calculated to mislead the public.

I extract from your late note the following sentence:

"My sole object was at once to clear the skirts of the president from a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, implicitly declared that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnsen, any design like that now imputed to him."

I make this quotation for the purpose of saying to you, that you have been entirely misinformed; that the statement contained in this extract is not warranted by any declaration ever made by [me;] and still assuming it to be your wish to represent this matter truly to the public, I am under the necessity of asking you to give publicity to this note. I am, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.
Editor of the Globe.

—

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1831.

SIR: Your note of this morning will be given immediately to the press. In reference to the subject on which it treats, you do me but justice when you say that "*I wish to represent this matter truly to the public.*" You will permit me, therefore, briefly to show the ground on which I felt myself authorised to say that "*you are well aware*" that the charge implicating the President ought not to be attached to him, and that you had explicitly declared that he disclaimed the purpose imputed to him.

As to the first branch of this statement, which you do not seem directly to controvert, I have to support me the positive written declaration of Col. Johnson, in which he says that the President *always disclaimed* such a requisition, and that *he told you so.* Besides this, I have before me, in the handwriting of the President, the identical paper which he read to yourself, and Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and which presented the attitude that he thought it his duty to assume in relation to the circumstances which affected the harmony and character of his cabinet. The course which he thought proper then to adopt was predicated on information given him by several members of Congress, showing that a combination had been entered into, in which yourself and the other gentlemen named were concerned, to disgrace Major Eaton, and coerce his dismissal from the cabinet. After a prefatory verbal explanation of the reasons inducing the interview, the President proceeded to say, that if it were true that you had taken the course of which he spoke, he felt himself called on to make the declaration which he read to you from his written memorandum, in which he says that it was, using his own words, "Not only unjust in itself, but highly disrespectful to me," (the President,) "and well calculated to destroy the harmony of my cabinet. The grounds upon which this opinion is founded, are substantially these: *I do not claim the right to interfere, in any manner, in the domestic relations or personal intercourse of any member of my cabinet, nor have I in any manner attempted it,*" &c. &c.

In the conclusion of the same paper, after recapitulating the circumstances to which he wished to call your attention, he says, as the result of the matter, "*Therefore have I sought this interview, to assure you if there is any truth in the report that you have entered into the combination charged, to drive Major Eaton from my cabinet, that I feel it an indignity and insult offered to myself, and is of a character that will be considered of.*"

This is the ground on which this matter was placed by the President in his interview with you in the beginning of the difficulties. And from it, and the absolute asseveration of Col. Johnson, I consider my statement, that you were *well aware* that the President disclaimed all right to interfere and dictate the social intercourse of the family of any member of the cabinet, *to be well warranted.*

That I am also warranted in having said that you, yourself, had declared that the President disclaimed to you any disposition of the sort, will appear from the extract which I make from a letter of your own, now before me. After recapitulating a conversation of your own, held with Col. Johnson, (the tenor of which you inform me is to be adjusted between you and him,) you make this single remark in relation to the President:

"*In the interview to which I was invited by the President, some few days afterwards, I frankly exposed to him my views on the subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition.*"

In this you have allusion to the written declaration read to you by the President, which can bear no other interpretation than that which you have given it in this extract.

In both points presented by me, in the extract quoted in your last note, I feel myself fully sustained by the documentary evidence, which I now lay before you: and I trust you will also consider it as fully vindicating the statement which I have made. Having thus justified myself, you will permit me to conclude my correspondence with you. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

—

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, 20th July, 1831.

SIR: I have this moment received your note, in answer to mine of this date. I make no apology for continuing this correspondence, although you intimate a wish to conclude it, because it will be readily understood that it is in your character as a public journalist, and not as an individual, that I address you. I exercise a right, therefore, which, as the editor of a public journal, you can with no propriety withhold, when I claim the insertion of this note in the same paper which conveys your own communication to the public.

I repeat the quotation from your note of yesterday:

"My sole object was at once to clear the skirts of the President of a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, declared that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with Colonel Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him."

The first remark which I have to make upon this quotation, with reference to your observation that I do not seem to controvert the first branch of this statement, is the following:

Your assertion, that *I* was *well aware*, that the charge against the President, to which you referred, ought not to be attached to him, was *made expressly to rest* upon *your understanding* that I had explicitly declared that he (the President) *disclaimed to me any such design.* When, therefore, I told you that such a statement was not warranted by any declaration ever made by me, and of course that your understanding was not correct, I gave you a very broad denial of my having any such knowledge as that which you had imputed to me. In more distinct terms, however, (if that be possible,) I renew that declaration. *I have no such knowledge:* nay, more, Sir, I have no knowledge of *the paper* "in the hand writing of the President," to which you refer. No such paper was ever read to me, or shown to me, or spoken of to me. If it had been, I should most certainly not now have had occasion to address myself to the public on this subject, through the columns of your paper.

Having thus disposed of the paper to which you refer, and shown that this can furnish no ground for your understanding *of what I was or was not aware of,* since *I never saw it,* and *its contents were never communicated to me,* I advert next to your suggestion, that this understanding is warranted by Col. Johnson's positive asseveration.—Upon this subject, I have already told the public, through you, that I consider myself bound by the implied understanding resulting from my correspondence with that gentleman, not to publish any statement of the conversation which occurred between him, Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and myself, until he shall have had a reasonable time to reply to my letter. I told you, at the same time, that any departure from this understanding, which was authorised by that gentleman, would absolve me from its obligation. I still adhere to this view, and content myself, at present, with repeating, in reference to that of which you suppose me to be well aware, that *I have no such knowledge.* The time must speedily arrive when this forbearance will be no longer necessary.

Your next reference is to a letter of mine to Major Eaton, which you say is in your possession. As you have published an *extract,* you are bound to give the correspondence: even before that is done, it is very easy to see that you have entirely misunderstood the expression which you have quoted; that a disclaimer of an intention to *press* a requisition, is a wholly different thing from denial of ever having *made* it; and that in using this expression, I could not have had allusion to "a written declaration" which I had never seen nor heard of.

You will perceive then, Sir, that you are wholly unsustained in all the points of your statement, except by a declaration which you admit that you have used without authority, and which will be met, if it becomes necessary. As a faithful journalist, you will, of course, seize the occasion to correct your error; you can, no doubt, do this, in relation to the paper on which you have placed so much reliance, by a direct appeal to the President, who will not, I think, authorise the statement, that that paper was ever shown to me. However this may be, I bear this testimony to the truth. Neither inviting controversy, nor seeking political effect, I find myself in a position in which I must either speak, or silently permit the public to be misled. I have a sufficient sense of what is due to them, not to intrude myself uncalled upon their notice—and the consciousness of what I owe to myself will not permit me to shrink from the performance of my duty. I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN,

To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq., Editor of the Globe.

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MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1831.

SIR: Your last letter was received late at night, when the Globe was made up for the press. To give it an insertion with the correspondence which preceded it, rendered it necessary that I should defer the whole until this day, and substitute other matter, previously set up, for my paper.

Without adverting to the special pleading of your letter, (in which, being no lawyer, I have no skill,) I come at once to the point. You take issue again with me, by declaring "that *no such paper as that quoted by me was ever read to* [*you,*] *or shown to you, or spoken of to you.*" And you further say, that the President "*will not, you think, authorize the statement that that paper was ever shown to* [*you.*"]

When the statement which I made, predicated upon Colonel Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the appeal to the President which you seem to think I ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote, and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and yourself: and I am now expressly authorised to state again, that in the interview referred to in my note and in your own letter, quoted therein, *he held in his hand and read to you the paper from which I have given the extracts,* which you say was never read, shown, or spoken to you. *And I am authorised further to say, that if you will call on the President, he will again exhibit and read to you this original document.* It was prepared by him in contemplation that the interview might lead to an immediate dissolution of his cabinet, and it was intended by him to record the basis he assumed in doing an act which involved his own character and the interests of the country. The paper thus prepared by the President was communicated at the time to several of his friends, whom he consulted on the occasion; and the substance of the conversation which preceded and followed the communication was also immediately reduced to writing, and connected with the document read to you, that nothing might be left to recollection, if circumstances at a remote period should make a reference to it necessary. With regard to a transaction so recorded, and vouched by the concurrent testimony of those consulted on the occasion, *there can be no mistake.* A man's memory may be treacherous when the man himself is honest. I am willing to believe this is your case. You have innocently forgotten the declaration made by the President, which stands authenticated as I have told you, as well as the communication of the same purport made to you by Colonel Johnson.

I am obliged to rely on this *written record* of a fact rather than on your memory, especially when I find this positive proof confirming the statement of Col. Johnson, that the President disclaimed any right or desire to interfere with the private associations of yourself or your family, and *that you knew it.*

I next quoted your own written admission, confirming the statement of Col. Johnson and the written record of the President, in the following words;—"In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards, (after Col. Johnson's visit,) I frankly expressed to him my views on the subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition."

You say that "a disclaimer of an intention to press such a requisition is a wholly different thing from a denial of ever having made it."

I thought not in this case, because no such requisition had been made. Col. Johnson says, the President disclaimed to him any desire to control your domestic affairs or private intercourse, *and he told you so.* The record of what the President said to you declares that he claimed no right to interfere "in the domestic relations or personal intercourse of any member of his cabinet," and, in allusion to the same conversation, you say, he "*disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition.*" When no such requisition had been made by Col. Johnson: when he told you the President made none; and when *you do not pretend he made any, either directly or indirectly,* I could not but understand your declaration, that "*he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition,*" as a declaration that he made no such requisition."

But I find in the character you have always sustained before the public other conclusive proof that no such requisition was ever made of you, and *that you knew it.* If the President had signified to you, directly or indirectly, that he required you to compel your family to associate with any one, contrary to their will and yours, you would not, as a man of honor, have waited *for an invitation to resign.*—You would have thrown your commission in the face of the President, and said to him, "Sir, I am no longer adviser or associate with a man who requires me to disgrace myself and family, though he be the President of the United States!" In your public character I had a guarantee that you would not, for the sake of your honor, salary, and emoluments as Attorney General, sink your character as a man by tamely listening to such a requisition.—No, Sir; it is impossible to believe that you could have listened to such a requisition, dismissed your self respect, forgot your southern honor, and humbly bowed in seeming reverence to the man who had insulted you, *until politely invited to resign!*—It is impossible that you could bury such an insult, profess to be the friend of the President, make the speech that you did recently in Georgia, and, now that you are out of office, disclose a fact which would seal your own shame. No, Sir; no such proposition was ever made to you; you had no cause to complain of the President; you eulogized him in public and private; and you would have gladly acted as Attorney General to the end of his administration, *had you not been invited to resign.*

But the circumstances under which the harmony of the late cabinet was restored, repel the inference which, you will have it, in your last note, that the extract from your letter to Major Eaton leaves open in the ambiguousness of its expression. From the moment that you denied to the President any participation in the political combination to drive Major Eaton from the cabinet, the usual courtesies were renewed among its members without any association between their respective families. Major Eaton would have been as reluctant to receive visiters driven into his doors by the power of the President, as they could possibly have been to submit to such tyranny and degradation. His house was thronged by those who were among the most respectable people of the city—by the most honorable families visiting annually here, and by those from abroad most distinguished by station. To the gaiety and respectability of parties thus attended, the appearance of persons constrained by the authority of the executive, if it could have been exerted for such purpose, would have added nothing. It could have served no purpose to have exacted such a requisition as that now imputed to the injury of the President. To have forced the wife of the Secretary of War upon that portion of society which was unwilling to receive her, could have added nothing to *her* reputation. It is ridiculous to impute to the failure of such a design the dissolution of the late cabinet. You, I think, must know that this step was the result of the diversity of political views which attached the *two parties* in the cabinet to different divisions of the new parties, which became apparent in the dissension between the President and Vice President. This produced, in the *then* state of the cabinet, combinations in Congress, calculated to defeat the most salutary measures of the administration. In the opposition which showed itself with regard to the Turkish negotiation, the members of the cabinet favorable to the new born opposition, were expressly exempted in the denunciations of those members of the Senate who then came out and disclosed for the first time their hostility to the President and a part of his cabinet. That a wish to bring Major Eaton and his family into society *here,* had no influence in producing the dissolution of the cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of harmony essential to the public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects, and produced this result.

You require me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Colonel Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I had no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under Colonel Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and therefore I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony may be applicable as a censure upon my course; but I consider that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence, does not, in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any *part* you may choose to embody in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I have acted, and then, in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered, (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself,) as the medium of bringing on a general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject; is satisfied with the dissolution of the old cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced, to spare the country the disgust of the dissection of a subject which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again. Yours, &c. F. P. BLAIR.

We have pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the irrefutable testimony of the venerable MADISON to the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, and to its eligibility as an aid to the collection and disbursement of public moneys.

It is necessary to know this illustrious patriot—to understand the very great repugnance he has to appearing in public print, in order to appreciate the sacrifice which he makes of his inclination to a sense of public duty, when he consents to the publication in the newspapers of any letter of his. At the present moment, when all the power and patronage of the Government are bent against the Bank, it is an act of pure patriotism in him to allow his opinion in regard to it, and the substitutes proposed for it, to become public property. We rejoice in his powerful support. We confide in the influences of his entirely disinterested opinion upon the public mind. If any thing could strengthen a rooted conviction in us upon this subject, it would certainly be the deliberate judgment of a man so eminently wise and good as Mr. Madison, in favor of it.—*National Intell.*

Population.—It is estimated that the increase of population in the United States, by means of emigrants, is about *one thousand a week,* while the natural increase is more than *one thousand a day.*

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE ACT.

Some difficulty is experienced in the Canadas, respecting the interpretation of the new colonial trade act. The custom house in Montreal has determined that the flour of the American wheat, though manufactured in the Canadas, cannot be considered as exempt from duty. On the other hand, the Attorney General of Upper Canada has put an entirely different construction upon the act, as will be seen by the following opinion:

Attorney General's Office, 5th July, 1831.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 4th inst. requesting my opinion whether American wheat, imported into this province, duty free, under the authority of an act of the British Parliament, passed during the last Session, upon being manufactered into flour into this province, would thereby lose its foreign character; and whether such flour upon exportation, would be regarded as a foreign or Canadian commodity; I have the honor to inform you, that I am of opinion that the flour manufactured in this province from wheat imported from abroad, will, upon exportation, be entitled to be regarded as the produce of Upper Canada.

I am of opinion, that wheat flour imported into this province (which it may be) from the United States, duty free, may be exported to the West Indies duty free in those Colonies. *The object of this arrangement is obviously to favor our shipping interests, and as much as possible to give us the carrying trade.* I have the honor to be, &c.

H. J. BOULTON, Attorney General.

To the Inspector General.

The Canadian Courant, of Montreal, complains that the act must have been very hastily drawn, and without advisement from the Canadian merchants. As one evidence of this fact, it is mentioned, as a strange anomaly in legislation, that it was made to become in force before it was in existence, namely, on the 15th of April, though it was not a law till the 22d of that month. It is also complained that by going immediately into force, and opening the Canadas to the wheat, flour and lumber of the United States, it will during the present year injure the Canadian holders of wheat and flour—The Americans with the best brands having already undersold them. But the Courant says:

"In speaking thus of the *present* effects of this law, we would be understood as not expressing any unfavorable opinion of its *future* effects. It will, doubtless, throw into our hands a vast increase in the forwarding business, and prove in this way a source of wealth. Viewing it thus, we consider it as a very salutary regulation of trade, and one which will, in the end, be of essential advantage to our interests as carriers of the produce of the countries lying on and near the great Lakes."

African Colony at Wilberforce, in Upper Canada. This colony was established in the early part of 1830, by colored people emigrating from Ohio, who were obliged to seek a settlement elsewhere in consequence of a law in that State, which took effect in the preceding June, ordering every colored person in that State, not possessing a certain amount of property therein named, or giving security, to remove out of the State, under penalty of being sold as slaves. The colony, originally, consisted of about two hundred persons, who purchased 800 acres of the Canada Company, on which the settlement has been made; and on which they erected 25 log houses. During the past year 1,300 persons joined the settlement, and during the spring forty families, consisting of upwards of 200 persons, emigrated there from the city of New York—besides others from different parts of the United States. The number of emigrants arriving at the African settlement is constantly increasing. The colony has recently purchased from the Canada Company 2,000 additional acres to meet the wants of the increasing population. The number of persons in the settlement at present exceeds 2,000, and there are 130 log houses. Timber has been cleared off 500 acres of land, 340 of which are under cultivation.—*Hallowell Free Press.*

Power of the Mind in resisting Diseases of the Body.—The production of physical changes in a sudden and sensible way, by the action of moral causes, is comparatively rare, and difficult to comprehend. Yet medical men do sometimes have an opportunity of observing changes produced by this power, which might appear incredible, and almost miraculous, to those not aware of the force of mental operations on the human organs. I could adduce many such cases. Perhaps it would be proper to state one or two in detail.

"When, some years ago, the metallic tractors were in the height of their reputation for the cure of diseases by external application to the part affected, the following experiment was performed by Dr. Haygarth, of Bath. Two tractors were prepared, not of metal, but of a substance different from the genuine tractors, and made to resemble them. These were applied, in a number of instances, with all the good effects of the real tractors. Among other remarkable cures was that of a person with a contraction of the knee joint from a disease of six months' duration. After a few minutes application, this man was directed to use his limb, and, to the surprise of all present, he was able to walk about the room. Such instances are not very usual. Many empyrics succeed by calling into action the same principle.

"I will relate another case of this kind. Some time since a female presented herself to me with a tumor or swelling of the submaxillary gland of the neck, which had become what is commonly called a wen. It was about the size of an egg, had lasted two years, and was so very hard, that I considered any attempt to dissipate it by medicine to be vain, and advised its removal by an operation.—To this the patient could not bring her mind; therefore, to satisfy her wish, I directed some applications of considerable activity to be made to the part, and these she pursued for a number of weeks without any change. After this she called upon me, and with some hesitation begged to know whether an application recommended to her, would in my opinion be safe.

This consisted in applying the hand of a dead man three times to the diseased part. One of her neighbors now lay dead, and she had an opportunity of trying the experiment, if I thought it not dangerous. At first I was disposed to divert her from it; but, recollecting the power of the imagination, I gravely assured her that she might make the trial, without apprehensions of serious consequences. A while after, she presented herself once more, and with a smiling countenance, informed me that she had used this remedy and no other since I saw her; and on examining for the tumor I found it had disappeared."—*Dr. Warren, of Boston.*

Amusement of Ladies.—That division of the fair portion of our community, who, as Cowley wittily says of the ex-courtier, 'are condemned to do what they please all the morning,' will take an interest in a method Mr. Ackerman has discovered of transferring prints, both plain and colored, upon fire screens, work boxes, &c., so as to wear the appearance of being original drawings, made upon the implements themselves. The print, after being cut close to the margin, is placed for about half a minute in a shallow vessel of water, the printed side uppermost, which must be kept carefully dry. When properly soaked, the back must be well sponged. The printed surface is then completely covered with caustic varnish, and immediately placed under the wood, rubbing it down with a piece of fine cambric, that it may adhere uniformly. This done, the back is still to be kept moist, while it is rubbed carefully with the finger until half the thickness of the paper be fretted away, when it must be left to dry; after which the finger only should be wetted, rubbing it upon the paper till the whole is removed. The white dust which will remain, may be taken off with the aid of a little oil, after which a coat of caustic varnish is applied; and when dry the ornament is ready for the polisher. Previously to the transferring, the wood itself is covered with varnish, and left 24 hours to dry. *Colored* prints are dip

Beaver

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1831.

THE RIVER.—The month of July has truly been an extraordinary one. Much rain has fallen. The river is now ten feet above low water mark, and rising rapidly.

THE SECRET IS OUT.—In our columns to-day will be found the correspondence between Messrs. Berrien and Blair, in relation to the demand made by General Jackson, that the members of his cabinet should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their *large* parties; and also a portion of Mr. Berrien's appeal to the public on the same subject. By inserting so much of this matter, we are aware that we give to our paper less of variety than we usually wish, but we are also aware of the great anxiety which exists to see the whole truth in relation to this disgraceful transaction. We had prepared some remarks upon this extraordinary correspondence, but are compelled, for want of room, to postpone their publication until our next, when the appeal of Mr. Berrien will be concluded.

CONNECTION BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND THE OHIO CANAL.—At a meeting held in this city on the 20th instant, a committee was appointed to "take the necessary measures for ascertaining the feasibility of a Railroad from hence to the Ohio Canal, its probable cost," &c.; and the committee were directed to "call a meeting of the citizens of this city, after they shall have obtained the necessary information and surveys."

This course appeared to us to be exceedingly proper: the question was one of much interest to this city and this commonwealth, and a careful examination of the subject could do no harm. No application was to be made to the officers of the state, to expend either time, labor, or money, in making the necessary investigation—the meeting had no power to impose a tax to defray expenses—money could only be raised by voluntary contribution. Such being the object proposed to be attained, and such the means by which it was to be attained, we really believed that there was nothing objectionable in the conduct of the meeting—nothing that required the slightest comment: we were therefore disposed to let the matter rest, until the committee had completed their labors, and called another meeting of the citizens to examine their surveys and information.

If some fifty or one hundred citizens of our city and vicinity should choose to expend one or two thousand dollars of their own money, *even foolishly*, why let them do so. The men who attended the first meeting—such men as Bakewell, and Way, and Lightner, and Church, and Avery, are certainly as competent to manage their own interests as any other men to be found among us. If they have some hundreds of dollars to expend upon such matters, the money would *at least* pass from hands that could spare it to the hands of other men who perhaps need it. Truly, therefore, we were surprised to find, in the last Statesman, three fourths of a column devoted to an attack upon the project and the projectors. The first objection to the proceedings of the meeting is as follows:—

"That they are calculated to *undo* all that *has* been done in reference to that important subject. We apprehend that it will tend to confuse and distract the public mind, and to divert public attention from a route which has, *by competent men*, been declared to be both *practicable and favorable*."

This really seems to our minds to be a strange objection, and still more strange to be urged *in Pittsburgh*. One route has been examined and declared *favorable*—(by the way, we must be permitted to say that the results of this examination have, we believe, never been published)—therefore no other route should be examined. Suppose that when Nathan Roberts had decided to bring the canal down the west side of the Allegheny river, some Pittsburgher had proposed to examine another route on the east side of the river, what would have been said to General Lacock and Mr. Roberts, if they had exclaimed, in the language of the Statesman, "We apprehend that it will tend to confuse and distract the public mind, and to divert attention from a route which has, *by competent men, been declared to be both practicable and favorable?*" Would that answer have been satisfactory to the people of Pittsburgh? Certainly it would not—it was not. Examinations and re-examinations were made. Major Douglas and Mr. Strickland were brought out for no other purpose, we believe, than to examine the eastern side of the river. In that case, the route along the west side of the river had been carefully and regularly surveyed, and the *notes of the surveys made public*.—But the very reverse is the fact in relation to the route from the mouth of the Mahoning to the Ohio canal at Akron. The route, it is true, we believe, has been examined and surveyed, but the surveys, we also believe, *have never been published*. It is literally as the editor of the Statesman says—"the route has been *declared* to be *favorable;*" but the grounds of this *declaration* have never, we *think*, been made public.

It is *possible* that we are mistaken when we say that the surveys of the route from the mouth of the Mahoning to Akron have never been published: it is, however, *barely* possible. We, at a very early period, took a deep interest in the project of connecting the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals, and we feel satisfied that these surveys, if they had ever been published, must have met our eye.—Before, then, the editor of the Statesman could have a right to call upon the citizens of Pittsburgh to close the door to inquiry, he should produce the surveys which *prove* the route he advocates to be *favorable*, and not rely upon the *declarations* of "competent men;" and even after he has produced these surveys, he should offer some reasons to induce the people to believe it impossible to find a *more favorable* route.

Nathan Roberts supposed that he had discovered a good route for the proposed railroad over the Allegheny mountain: he *declared* the route *practicable* and *favorable*, and no doubt it was so; yet one summer, perhaps two, was afterwards spent in examining other routes, and one *much more favorable* than Mr. Roberts' has been selected.—What would have been thought of the member of the legislature who should have attempted to prevent further examinations, by stating that "competent men had *declared*" Mr. Roberts' route "*practicable* and *favorable?*"

The editor of the Statesman next attempts to prove that the northern route to Akron is shorter than the southern route to Massalon, (Massillon.) The following is his *modus operandi:* He takes the length of the railroad, "including the necessary windings," hence to Massillon, as estimated by the gentlemen who submitted the statement; and for the distance to Akron or the Portage summit, he takes the distance to Ravenna by the stage road, 95 miles; thence to Akron, 16, makes 111, and adds *five* for windings!!! making 116. Now this mode of operation is obviously incorrect, because the allowance for winding in the latter case is too small, or that for the railroad much too large. Let us equalize the matter: From Pittsburgh to Massillon, by the stage road, is 100 miles; add 25 per cent., as the committee did, and the distance would be 125 miles. From Pittsburgh to Akron, by the stage road, is 111 miles; add 25 per cent. for windings, and the distance would be 139 miles. Allow ten per cent. for winding, and the distance to Massillon will be 110, and to Akron 122 miles. From Beaver town to Bolivar, on the Ohio canal, the route of a canal by the Little Beaver was surveyed and ascertained to be practicable, and the distance fixed at 90½ miles; from B[illegible] to Pittsburgh is 28; total 118½. The distance from Beaver town to Bolivar or to Akron is about the same.

But why make these estimates? The committee lately appointed are directed to have surveys made for the southern routes, whether to Massillon or Bolivar, and those surveys will be *published*.—Let the friends of the northern route go and do likewise, and then we will be enabled to act understandingly. By pursuing this course, they will evince greater confidence in the advantages of that route.—Our neighbor, after proving that the northern route is the shortest, seems to lack confidence in his own logic, and declares that the longer the route the better. The following are his words:

"It has also been stated by some members of the meeting, that the distance from the mouth of the Big Scioto, by the Ohio canal, to the Portage summit, thence to Pittsburgh, is so much greater than by the Ohio river, that it would be injurious to Pittsburgh to adopt that route. Now we had supposed that *the greater extent of country circumscribed*, and the greater quantity of trade intercepted by such a channel of communication, the better, and that any mart or market would be benefitted in proportion as such *extent* and quantity could be *increased*. But the fact is not as stated."

To conclude: The proposed connection is a great desideratum to our city and state: it is important that we should not only have a communication but that it should be by the *best route*. Let the matter then be examined, carefully, thoroughly.—If individuals volunteer to do it at their own expense, they deserve to be *applauded*, not *assailed*.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday last.

MR. BERRIEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and I feel I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all. The position in which I find myself has nothing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but one which has been forced upon me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely, but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the United States, and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American People. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the original selection of his cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alleged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if, under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the cabinet of Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for adverting briefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen, and especially as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that state, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own: and I felt it my duty, not to withhold any assistance which I could give to carry them into effect. The annunciation of the names of the intended cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I foresaw clearly the evils which have too obviously resulted from this selection.—A stranger to Gen. Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew moreover that some of his confidential friends had faithfully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, in a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me. To a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own state, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the cabinet which the President had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relation of Georgia with the general government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there were any combinations growing out of the supposed conflict between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, I had no part in them—and as little in the supposed measures of that character, having for their object to coerce Major Eaton to retire from the cabinet—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With mine they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party, to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to *evict Major Eaton from office*, and not to *exclude his family from society*, the reference to these evening parties would have been idle: and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the social intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with Col. Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was I believe no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of Gen. Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the editor of the Globe was prepared. My two colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, *made from full notes taken at the time*, proves, *no paper was shown to him on that occasion*. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society: referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the rumors to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from then suggesting that information had been received from any member of congress, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumors which had reached him as the origin of such impression which had been made upon his mind. *He showed me no paper—spoke to me of none—intimated to me no terms which he would hereafter require.* By his declaration that he did not intend to press the requisition which had been made through Col. Johnson, I consider the object of the interview to be *to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination.*—He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent through Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it, therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When, at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice-President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of General Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connexion of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to General Jackson, forbade to have any part in it,—and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Calhoun's publication. I left Washington on the fourth day of April, one day after Major Eaton had announced to the President his determination to resign, according to the statement in his (Major Eaton's) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several heads of departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom, the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connexion with the President; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of a speedy dissolution of all connexion between the President and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia. If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation, which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrear, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication with Mr. Ingham.—He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which had passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had disclaimed any disposition *to press* this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson. The editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning. The public shall judge of the whole correspondence for themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence. Perfectly certain that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I have resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me through different journals to give it to the public. But the editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an isolated extract, attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him the unfair means of annoyance, by giving the whole to the public.

From the Lancaster Journal, a Jackson paper.

It has been asserted in the opposition papers that other resignations are about to take place at Washington, meaning, we presume, those of Kendall, Lewis, &c. All we have to say, as regards this matter, is that the sooner the President withdraws his countenance and support from all who were engaged in 1825, with Mr. Clay, in giving the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, or procuring it to be so given, and have since deserted to the Jackson ranks, the better we shall be pleased, and the more wisely will he, in our opinion, act.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Boston Centinel of Tuesday, gives the following extracts from a Falmouth paper of June 4th, received via Halifax from England:—

An official communication to the British Government has been received from Poland, asking for a recognition of independence.

France and Portugal.—By the Marlborough Packet we have been put in possession of intelligence from Lisbon to the 22d ult. on which day she spoke, off the Rock, the Diligente, the French corvette of 16 guns, in company with two frigates of 60 guns each, (the Melpomene and Cyrenne,) the Eagle corvette and Huffin brig. The Endymion brig of war arrived in the Tagus on the 16th ult. with the demands of the French government, which were—the dismissal of the council and judges who condemned the two French subjects, Sauvinet and Bonhomme, and a compensation for the French ships unlawfully made prizes by the Portuguese squadron that blockaded Terceira: and a report at Lisbon stated that they demand from the Portuguese government a reimbursement of the expenses incurred in fitting out the squadron off Lisbon. Forty-eight hours were allowed for an answer; but in consequence of Don Miguel being in the country, it was alleged by the government that there was not time to communicate with him, and a further forty-eight hours were solicited; but the Captain of the E. not possessing authority to accede to such a request, he immediately sailed for the squadron, to report progress. The Endymion, however, had not joined the squadron when the Marlborough passed, in consequence of having been blown off the coast by strong winds, and therefore nothing was definitely known. The elements having thus favored Don's creatures, the time they sought for him was obtained.

Liverpool.—The whole of the names enumerated as candidates for the representation of this place have been withdrawn, with the exception of that of Mr. Buckingham, who is said to have no chance; and another candidate, in the person of Mr. Thomas Thornely, a Liverpool merchant, has announced himself, and has already obtained the warm and active support of liberal men of every party. Mr. Thornely avows himself "a decided friend of the Ministers' Reform Bill; of education in every part of the British dominions, and of peace with foreign nations and good government and economy at home; and an enemy of commercial monopolies, especially of that iniquitous charter by which we are deprived of commercial intercourse with China." He is also of opinion "that our corn laws should be modified, so that our manufacturers should be always at liberty to exchange the produce of their industry for the corn of other countries, freely admitted here at a moderate duty;" and that the negroes in our West India colonies should be gradually emancipated, the owners being entitled to a just and reasonable compensation.—The friends of General Gascoyne are anxious to put a gentleman forward in opposition to Mr. Thornely, and Lord Sandon, the eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, has been named, but it is thought that neither his lordship nor any other gentleman will be induced to contest the claims of Mr. Thornely.

From the New York Atlas.

The news by the *Sylvanus Jenkins* possesses much interest. On the 26th of May, an important and sanguinary battle was fought on the banks of the Narew, and before Ostralenka, between the Russian forces, under the command of Count Diebitsch, and the Polish army, under Gen. Skrzynecki. The contest was severe, and not less than 20,000 men are reported to have been left upon the field. The Russians were greatly superior in numbers, and the Polish commander did not intend to take the hazards of an open engagement in the circumstances in which he was placed—but, having failed to interrupt the progress of the enemy in the way he intended, no other course was left for his adoption.—The loss appears to have been much the heaviest on the Russian army, but comparatively, was most severe on the Poles, who cannot so easily supply new troops.

We annex some particulars of this unwelcome intelligence—for, much as the bravery of the Polish warriors was demonstrated by the action, its results were a reverse—the consequences of which may be most unhappy. It is however gratifying to notice that the Poles do not seem disheartened by the event—and we still hope for more cheering advices.

"The Russian and Polish accounts of the events which took place between the 23d and 28th of May have been received, which do not very materially differ from each other. The main purpose of Sgrzynecki's aggressive movements, in which he drove the enemy before him beyond the border, as on a former occasion stated, is now explained to be to favor the introduction of 12,000 men, under Generals Gielgud and Chlapowski, into Lithuania, in order to give countenance and support to the insurgents there. That object being accomplished, he thought proper to retreat, as he had reason to believe that the force of the enemy, which consisted of Diebitsch's own corps and the Guards, with which he had succeeded in effecting a junction, were vastly superior to his own. He retraced his steps, and upon the 15th crossed the Narew in good order, leaving Gen. Lubienski, with the rear guard to cover the retreat."

The remaining statements are from Skrzynecki's report.

"In the morning of the 26th, the positions of Gen. Lubienski were attacked with great impetuosity by the Field-Marshal in person. Gen. Lubienski retreated upon Ostralenka, making a most vigorous resistance. His march was stopped by the city itself, which had been set on fire by the mortars of the enemy; but, after having passed to the right bank of the Narew, our army attempted to destroy the bridge. Placed, however, under the fire of the enemy, their success was imperfect, and they could not prevent the Russians from repairing it. This circumstance enabled the division of grenadiers under Prince Pzakowski to pass over the right bank of the Narew. The enemy's division, protected by a numerous artillery, placed on a position on the opposite bank, commenced a vigorous fire. This protected the division, and presented a serious obstacle to our attack. Nevertheless, several of our regiments of infantry and other divisions charged the enemy with intrepidity. The combat was for a long time one of real slaughter. We were unable to drive the enemy across the river, and on this side, with the greatest efforts, he could not reach its right bank, and the enemy who had advanced in numerous columns, was obliged to retreat. Finally, the Russians, exhausted, towards night retired from the other side of the river, leaving only some sharp-shooters on the right bank, who also retrograded as far as the bridge. Thus we remained masters of the field of battle.

The battle ended at 10 o'clock at night. I ordered the army to proceed to Pultusk. This march was effected without the least interruption on the part of the enemy. We have not been able to ascertain our loss, but it is considerable on both sides, both in killed and wounded.

We have taken some hundred soldiers and several officers.

[The report concludes with praise of the officers and men, and a promise of a more detailed report.]

(Signed) Commander-in-Chief,
Pultusk, May 27. SKRZYNECKI."

From Pultusk the Polish army withdrew to Praga, but was not molested in the retreat.

The following are the accounts of the affair given in the Prussian State Gazette:—

From the Polish Frontiers, May 29.—Accounts from the theatre of war, state that the Polish Commander-in-chief was attacked by Marshal Diebitsch on the 26th inst. at Ostralenka, when a sanguinary battle ensued, in which the Russian army was victorious. Ostralenka was taken by storm by the Russians with astounding bravery. The division of the Polish General Gielgud, which was stationed at Lomza, has been cut off by the movements of the Russian army. The Poles acknowledge their own loss in killed and wounded to amount to 4,000 men. Among the killed, are Generals Kicki and Kaminski, and a number of staff officers. The head quarters of the Polish Commander-in-Chief were on the 27th again at Pultusk.

Warsaw, May 28.—(Evening.)—In the battle of Ostralenka, on the 26th, both armies fought with an inveteracy unexampled. The oldest Generals have no recollection of so sanguinary a combat.—The result is that Gen. Skrzynecki has to-day again fixed his head quarters at Praga. Among the killed on the side of the Poles are Generals Kicki and Kaminski, and Lieutenant Col. Gajeski.—Twenty thousand men on one side or the other are said to have remained on the field of battle. Quarter was out of the question; the chief work was performed with the bayonet. The Russian Guards were in action and displayed great bravery.

We have been politely favored says the New York American, with the following extract of a letter from Greenock, addressed to a gentleman of this city. It gives a frightful, but, we trust, an exaggerated picture of misery:

"I neglected to mention to you, in my last, the state of Ireland, from starvation. You will get it all, no doubt, from the papers; but be assured that it is far from being exaggerated. One writer mentions that at the moment he wrote there were *three thousand* individuals on the sea shore, in sight, gathering sea weed to boil for sustenance. The cattle are bled, and the blood boiled and used; the *seed* potatoes dug up and devoured; and ere this reaches you, some thousands will have died from actual starvation. Now is the time for the friends of Ireland with you to stretch forth a helping hand. A few loads of flour would save thousands, and exalt the American name. In this country the poor are bad enough, God knows; but not to be compared to the Irish. The more I see of this country, the more I see the demoralizing effects of poverty, the oftener, and with more fervor, do I exclaim, *happy, happy America.*

The French Claims.—The claims upon France are understood to exceed TWENTY MILLIONS. We are now told that France offers $3,000,000, and it is hinted that Mr. Van Buren should just step over the channel—and for what? *Is it not to take the credit of this negotiation* off the shoulders of Mr. Rives? By driving a compromise, perhaps, France will give the $3,000,000, and throw in Beaumarchai's claim to boot; and then we are to be told of Mr. Van Buren's great diplomacy in relinquishing twenty millions for three, or four, or perhaps five!! The claimants may have given a *carte blanche*, but is it right that a desire to promote Mr. Van Buren's chances for the Presidency should fill it up at so great a sacrifice? The presence of Mr. Van Buren in France may be necessary to the adjustment of these claims; but we must admit that we are a little sceptical.—*N. S. Telegraph.*

The Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette, of the 9th of July, contains the following important information, which we hope will turn out to be true.—*Kentucky Gaz.*

A passenger in the Western Stage gives information *that a treaty had been made with the hostile Indians at Rock Island.* No action had taken place; they had abandoned their encampment and crossed the river. My informant says he descended the Mississippi with General Gaines and four companies of regular troops. The militia of Illinois were on their way home.

The late Indian Disturbance.—The U. S. troops have returned to the Barracks from Rock River, and the militia have gone to their homes. On the appearance of the reinforcement of mounted militia, 1500 strong, it appears that the Indians immediately moved to the west side of the Mississippi, sent over a flag of truce, and sued for peace. A treaty was concluded with them, by which they have agreed to reside and hunt on their lands west of the Mississippi, and not recross except by the express permission of the President or Governor of Illinois—they have also agreed not to hold any further intercourse with British posts or towns, &c. &c. *It is said,* that Black Hawk, who commanded the Indians, had been endeavoring to revive the designs of the celebrated Tecumseh—that he had counselled with the south-western Indians as far as Texas, besides other nearer tribes. We believe that tranquillity is now secured to the northern settlements of Illinois for some time to come.—*St. Louis Repub. July 12.*

Mr. Clay has become an assiduous practical farmer and grazier. He is constantly engaged in superintending two farms of his own near Lexington, and improving breeds of cattle.—*Nat. Gazette.*

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

ARRIVED.

July 22. Conveyance
24. Lady Byron
24. Experiment
25. Trenton
26. Highlander
26. Nile.
26. New Jersey
28. Emigrant.

DEPARTED.

July 22. Sylph
26. Experiment
26. Conveyance
26. Highlander.

NEW GUITAR MUSIC.—The Gift of Love, for the Spanish Guitar; The smile now that is brightening, for the Guitar; with a variety of Piano Music, just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
July 29—2t Booksellers, 51 Market street.

MASSINGER'S PLAYS.—"The Plays of Philip Massinger," adapted for Family reading, and the use of young persons, by the omission of objectionable passages in the vols.; being No. 1, 2, and 3, Harper's Family Library, Dramatic Series. Just received and for sale by
HOGAN & Co.,
Corner of Front and Market streets.
July 29, 1831—2t

VIEWS IN IRELAND.—Ireland Illustrated; comprising views of the splendid Public Buildings, Scenery, Seats and Mansions, Antiquities, &c. &c. of this Island.

ALSO, on the same plan, Jones' Views in London; Jones' Gentlemen Seats, Jones' Views in Edinburgh; Jones' Views in Bath and Bristol; Fisher's Views in Lancashire; Fisher's Views in Dublin; Vertue's Views in Kent; Tilt's Great Britain illustrated; Jennings' Views in Paris; Tilt's Panorama of London; Marshall's Views in London; National Portrait Gallery.
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
July 29—4t Booksellers, 51 Market street.

ESTEP & QUINBY offer for sale, at their store, No. 137 Wood street,
700 bbls SALT;
70 do. FLOUR;
300 boxes WINDOW GLASS;
50 bbls. MACKEREL;
10 tubs do.;
10 bbls. HERRING;
15 do. FISH OIL;
20 do. TAR;
ALSO,
300 groce GILT COAT BUTTONS;
50 lbs. MUSKRAT FUR;
50 do. NUTRIA do.
Pittsburgh, July 29—w3t.

$20,000 FOR ONLY $5.

THE Fifteenth Class of the *UNION CANAL LOTTERY* will be drawn on to-morrow—Capital $20,000—one of $10,000—five of $1,000; in all, amounting to $136,880!!

Tickets, $5; halves, $2 50; quarters, $1,25—Apply to GEO. A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street—where was sold a few weeks since, the Splendid Capital Prizes of $60,000, and $15,000; and where has been sold and paid, prizes amounting to near THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!
Managers' Office, July 29, 1831.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Ross township, about the 15th inst., A BAY MARE, three years old; has had a colt since she came about the premises.
July 29—3t*. JOHN SAMPLE.

G. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscribers, assignees of John Davis, late of Fairfield, Westmoreland county, merchant, will offer for sale, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August next, in the borough of Greensburgh, the following property, viz:—Two lots in the said village of Fairfield, on one of which there are erected a large and convenient store and dwelling house, and on the other a good stable.—Also, two unimproved lots in the village of India, on the Pennsylvania Canal. The said property was assigned by the said John Davis, in April last, to the subscribers, to be sold for the benefit of his creditors who should release his person from arrest or imprisonment within six months from the date of said assignment. Such of his creditors as wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this assignment, are requested to meet the subscribers, at the house of Ephraim Jordan, in said borough, on the day first above mentioned, with their claims proderly authenticated, and releases as aforesaid.
ABRAHAM HENDRICKS,
ROBERT M'CREERY,
July 29—3t Assignees of John Davis.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, THOMAS ROBINSON, an indented apprentice to the Glass Blowing business, aged 19. Said boy is large for his age, is much pock marked, and has a very down look when spoken to. It is supposed he went away in company with a man named Goodall, a tailor, for some eastern city. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on any account. The above reward but no charges will be paid for placing him in any jail in the United States, as it may prevent future depredations on the public.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
July 29—3t

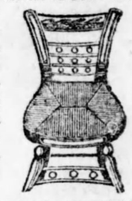
STRAY COW.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Pitt township, about the first of July, A BRINDLED COW, with a tail almost white, and a small spot in the forehead: no other marks. She has had a calf since she came. The owner can have her again, by proving property and paying charges.
July 29—3* ROBERT CUNLIFFE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Smith & Sterritt, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by A. H. Smith.—*8th July,* 1831.
A. H. SMITH.
ROBERT STERRITT.
N. B.—The Carpenter business will be carried on as usual, by A. H. SMITH, in all its various branches. July 22—F3t

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
CABINET MAKER,

TENDERS his thanks and acknowledgments for a liberal and extensive patronage, and respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his establishment to No. 235 LIBERTY STREET, at the junction of Smithfield and Liberty streets, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and CHAIRS, made of good materials, in the best manner, and in the newest style.



☞ All orders will be punctually attended to. W. A.
May 6, 1831—w3mo

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny Co. of January Term, 1831, No. 4.

OHIO W. REED, vs. HENRY S. REED and SARAH REED. } PARTITION.—And now, to wit July 12, 1831, on motion of W. W. Fetterman, attorney for the pl'ff, who refuses to take the property at the valuation, and John Bell, guardian of the defendants, appearing in open court, and also refusing to take the property at the valuation, the court order and direct that the Sheriff of Allegheny do expose the property to public sale, by vendue or outcry, on the second Monday (the 8th day) of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, and do then and there sell the same to the highest and best bidder, for the highest and best price that may be gotten for the same.
[Extract from the record.]
WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro.

In pursuance of the above order, I will proceed to sell, by public outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 8th day of August next, the following described piece or parcel of ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, being a part of lot numbered 223 in Col. Woods' plan of said city; beginning ten feet from the north-west corner of said lots, and extending thence along Second street aforesaid twenty feet; thence on a line parallel with Wood street aforesaid fifty-seven feet; thence on a line parallel with said Second street, twenty feet; and thence by a straight line fifty-seven feet to the place of beginning, &c. with the appurtenances.
WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff.
July 22, 1831—w3t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.
SAMUEL M'GREW.
July 19, 1831—3mow$3

SHIP-CARPENTERS & BOAT-BUILDERS WANTED!

THE subscriber will give the very highest wages to Ship Carpenters and Boat Builders, and constant employ. Also, will give the highest price for Planking by the streak, and Calking by the seam or foot. Boat Yard fifteen miles below Pittsburgh.
July 19—3t PETER SHOUSE.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the President and Managers, until 3 o'clock, P. M. on *Thursday, 25th August next,* for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river at Brownsville. The river is about six hundred and thirty feet wide; the piers and abutments will have to be from fifty to sixty feet high, to be built of stone, and the superstructure of wood, with two tracks and foot-ways, covered in and painted. A draft or model will have to accompany each proposal. It would be desirable if those intending to propose could visit the place, and make a personal inspection of materials in the neighborhood, and facilities for building, &c. By order of the Board. JAMES L. BOWMAN, Sec'ry.
Brownsville, June 21—wtA25

LAW NOTICE.—The subscriber having this day formed an association with SAMUEL A. GILMORE, Esq. of Butler, will be enabled to transact, with promptness and accuracy, professional business in the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, and Mercer.
GEO. W. BUCHANAN.
July 6.—1wtf.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots
Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞ Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

$20,000 FOR ONLY 5

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH of JULY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
102	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes; 20,825 blanks			$136,880

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 19

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

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A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET.
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

July 19, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

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102	25		2,551
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 tickets			$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2.50; Quarters, $1,25.

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
July 19, 1831

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞ The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, No. 3 Market street, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

WILLIAM WADE having become a partner in the business of M'Clurg & Pratt, their Foundry and Steam Engine Manufactory will, in future, be carried on under the firm of

M'CLURG, PRATT, & WADE.

Their works are now in complete operation, and they are prepared to furnish, at short notice, *Iron Castings* of any description; *Steam Engines* of the latest and most approved models, and of any required power; *Sugar Mills* and *Kettles*, and *Machinery* of all kinds. They have constantly on hand a large assortment of STOVES, GRATES, and HOLLOW WARE. Also, of SPADES, SHOVELS, and HOES, of superior quality and variety of patterns.

Orders by mail, or left at their warehouse, in Wood street, near the Monongahela river, or at their foundry and steam mills, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately above the aqueduct, will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

M'CLURG, PRATT & WADE.
Pittsburgh, July 22—3w

WOOL WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communnicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17—3mo

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.
May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM. JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest: taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

W. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.	do.	do.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Third and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,
Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.